

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the publisher, without direct to his name or whether...

BEYOND.

The cries and moans of the fallen From the stricken field I hear, And my soul is stirred to answer...

WHAT AILED MAHALY.

BY ELEANOR ROOT.

"What ailed Mahaly?" That was the question the neighbors all asked each other. Every day that it rained—and it was a wet spring—they had out to look out the window to see her...

if they didn't know better, they'd just think you was a crazy woman." Mahala straightened up her meager, stouping form. "Mis' Brown," she said...

mother's long illness and death, she was getting old and wrinkled and yellow. It was then she had read a recipe for changing all this. "If you went out in the rain, it said, it would take away the wrinkles and bring back rosy cheeks!" she cried...

FOREIGN GOSSIP. —The rivers of the Emerald Isle have generally a dark color, owing to the fact that most of them, at some point in their course, flow through peat marshes or bogs, which impart a dark hue to the water.

Her Eyes. Are the eyes I love black, brown, or blue? It matters not what is their shade or hue. So long as they are loving, tender, true...

Feed Hood's Sarsaparilla. The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous but strong, cheerful and happy.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD. If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas shoe...

Be Sure 'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process." Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure—no chemicals.

INTERVIEW WITH DOLE.

A Letter from Our Special Correspondent in Hawaii.

Hawaiian Situation Explained—Sentiment Still Strong in Favor of Annexation—British Protectorate Possible—Attitude of the Natives.

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As I was standing on the steps of the palace—our Executive Building, as Hawaiians now prefer to call it—awaiting a military parade and review, Miss Kate Fields, the brilliant American lecturer and writer, favored me with an introduction to President Dole. He is a gentleman of distinguished and commanding bearing, more than six feet in height, and able to tip the scales at 200 pounds. After the usual interchange of courtesies, I received from him a very cordial invitation to come to his home that afternoon.

At the appointed hour I entered a spacious garden, containing tropical

plants of every variety, with many winding paths and driveways. In the center stands the "White House" of Hawaii—which, however, is brown in color. Here, sitting in a beautiful fernery in the midst of which played a refreshing fountain, I enjoyed a delicious Havana and listened to the president's clear and concise account of the Hawaiian situation.

"Our financial condition has been very good, indeed," he replied. "The cholera epidemic was a source of great expense, yet our bonds are quoted above par in foreign countries. We have a small tariff upon revenues, and levy a one per cent. tax."

It is often stated in American papers that Japan, flushed by the victory over China, will soon take possession of Hawaii, if the United States does not annex, and then in the event of war between Russia and Japan, Russia might secure the island. This would place one of the greatest military powers just outside the Golden Gate, ready to demand entrance at any moment. On this point I secured the personal, not the official, opinion of Consul Eshianzu, the Japanese consul. He said:

"Japan does not want Hawaii for several reasons. It is too far away, it would be too expensive to keep and would be of no benefit whatever. If Japan should get possession of Hawaii



SANFORD B. DOLE, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

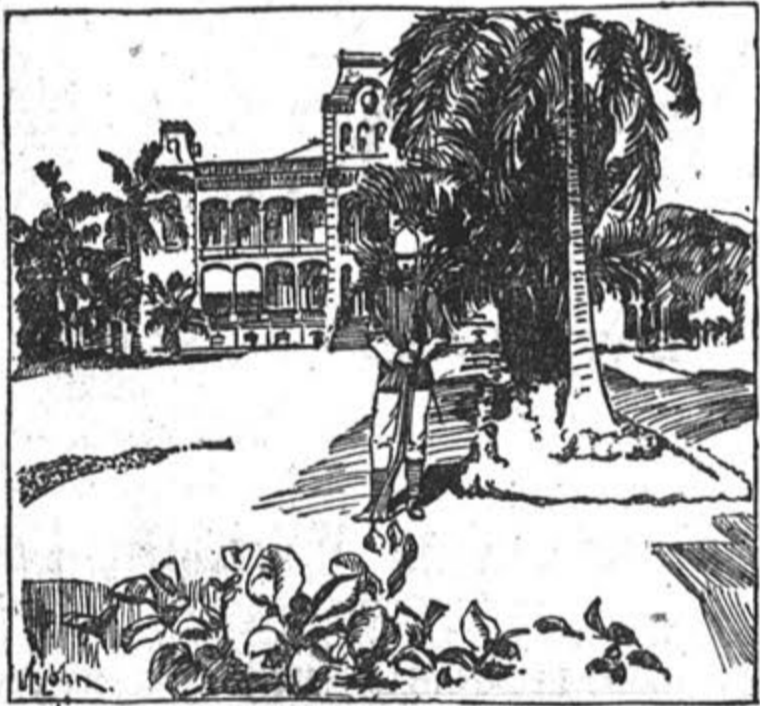
plant life is apt to be a source of weakness."

In substance, President Dole spoke as follows:

The government is stronger to-day than it ever was, and I have no doubt that any resistance which may be in store for it will be met as effectually as the rebellion of last January. The principal opposition to the government springs from the Englishmen living here—yet many of them are with us. The natives, too, are becoming reconciled gradually. Every means is employed to gain that end, and as much favoritism as possible is shown them. For example, if a native and a white

the reciprocity treaty which now exists between the islands and the United States would change, and the sugar industry—practically the only one of importance in the islands—would be ruined; for it would be impossible to import sugar to the United States, which is virtually its only market."

One needs to be in Hawaii but a very short time to be convinced of two things—first, that the monarchial rule never can be again established; second, that there is a strong sentiment among all classes in favor of annexation. It is at once evident that the part to be played by the natives in the future is insignificant. Why? One reason is that they are rapidly dying out. The demon of alcohol is playing a more deadly game with them than cholera ever did. There are now only about 30,000 of them left, which number constitutes less than one-third of the population of the islands.



FORMERLY THE MANSION, NOW THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

applicant seek a certain government position, other things being equal, the native secures the place. Our police force is composed entirely of natives, which fact has made many of them favorably disposed toward us. At present we are especially interested in the reports that President Cleveland contemplates submitting the question of annexation to a vote by the inhabitants of the islands. We have heard indirectly that congress is about to pass this bill.

"What would be the result of such an action?" I asked.

To this the president answered: "If universal suffrage is to be extended upon this question it is hard to tell what would be the result. If, however, the vote should be taken using suffrage upon the constitution of 1887, I have no doubt that a vote in favor of annexation would be the outcome. If we are not annexed now we shall simply wait patiently until another administration secures the reins of government, when we hope to be admitted into the fold of the union."

"If the United States continues to refuse annexation, is it probable that Great Britain will be asked to assume a protectorate?" I queried.

"We are Americans in spirit," he responded, "and do not like even to contemplate such a step; yet our safety may oblige us to take it."

I asked: "Is it true that the government is running heavily into debt and

The Kanakas, as the natives are called, are easy going and apparently perfectly content to live on "poi"—an extraction from the faro root which, when cooked, forms a thick paste, eaten by putting the fingers into it and then sucking them.

Although the natives, when asked what kind of government they prefer, would invariably answer: "Me vote our queen," not one of them for a moment would think of asserting that wish by force, except in a feeble way under the lead of some white adventurer. And though they favor a re-establishment of the queen in preference to the continuance of the present government, everyone with whom I have spoken would like to have his country annexed to the United States. The Americans, who form the backbone of the population, have but one wish, that these islands, beautiful as a necklace of sparkling diamonds, may at last be brought to adorn Columbia.

A few of the planters are opposed to annexation for the reason that it would prohibit the importation of contract labor from China and Japan, without which they say the industries cannot be cared for successfully. Another objection to annexation is the ex-queen, Jilui-kalani, who, liberated from prison last Fourth of July, is now living here in the utmost retirement, scarcely seeing anyone except her servants. She impresses one as a crushed and bitterly disappointed woman.

THE GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

The Astors Here Will Not Publish a Kinsman's Denials.

Mr. Morton Feels Quite Sure—Even George Gould Has the Political Fever and Shows It—George Gould Has Political Ambitions.

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Mr. Morton no longer feels any doubt of his nomination at St. Louis next June. He would never have permitted the use of his name had he entertained any such doubt. He has now gone to the length of arranging his affairs for the campaign next summer. There has been some attempt



"PLATT AND MORTON. To make Platt the dish that ran away with the spoon in this business, but Mr. Morton is determined to be no spoon. On the contrary, he has Mr. Platt exactly where he wants him, and it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Platt would try to sell his venerable friend out. Indeed, Mr. Morton has no more ardent supporter in the country than Mr. Platt. The notion that the latter proposes to make Mr. Reed a cat's paw is not creditable to the speaker's intelligence. It will be found when the convention assembles that Mr. Platt will be in charge of the Morton forces and authorized to make deals in the governor's name. The general belief in New York that Mr. Morton will get the nomination is so strong that the governor is already beginning to be embarrassed with appeals for patronage and support in all sorts of ways. Mr. Morton's friends aver that he would carry New York in any event, and he himself is known to share the belief.

The Angry Duchess.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has made himself so unpopular in England, owing to his stand on the Venezuelan business, that even his daughter, the duchess of Marlborough, has become somewhat frigid towards him. The duke is alleged to have forbidden the duchess to have anything to do with Mr. Vanderbilt. The Saturday Review has pitched into the latter as "a braying fool, with more money than brains." Mr. Vanderbilt has lately been involved in a series of troubles with the British exchequer on the subject of occupancy taxes. These occupancy taxes are levied upon those who rent country seats and similar trifles, and Mr. Vanderbilt has been fighting them right and left. This has earned him much odium. Altogether his position in England has become far from pleasant. He has been dropped from several invitation lists and caricatured as the sparrow, the fight of the bird being presumed to be symbolical of the present war in the Vanderbilt household. On the other hand, Mr. Vanderbilt continues to enjoy high favor in New York. If he is a sparrow, he is a fighting one, as Mr. Labouchere remarked, and the fighting sparrow is a British bird. But the duchess is very angry.

SPARROWS.

The Astor's Contradiction. William Waldorf Astor has sent over to his kinsmen here a request to deny in the most positive manner certain stories to the effect that he intends to marry an English lady of rank. These stories Mr. Astor not only brands as false, but he declares them indecent and churlish, worse than the snappings of curs who bay the moon, and so forth. In fact, Mr. Astor uses very strong language indeed. But the end is not yet. It appears that the American branch of the family will not give publicity to Mr. Astor's repudiations because it hates him and wants him to become as unpopular as possible over here. The real reason for Mr. Astor's foreign exile now appears to be his desire to educate his children abroad. He loves his country and proposes to prove it. Indeed, this country, big as it is, does not seem large enough to hold both branches of the Astor family. W. W. Astor is very much hurt at the misrepresentation to which he is subjected and he may retaliate.

Business and Jealousy.

Many New York merchants are wild because John Wanamaker receives very flattering social attentions every time he comes to the metropolis. As a rule Gotham's millionaire retailers are not prominent in society, but Mr. Wanamaker has been well received on Fifth avenue. The jealousy that ensues prompts numerous silly and untrue stories about the Philadelphian. Among them is one to the effect that he wanted all beer drinkers burned in an unmentionable region, and another is that he is not on good terms with his eldest son. Both of these yarns are very absurd, and most of the stories told in New York about him are intended to injure Mr. Wanamaker with society here. It has been stated in certain New York publications that Wanamaker intends to make his residence in

J. W.'s Wish.

the metropolis. This is another silly story. Wanamaker never had any such intention, and he would be a fool if he had, for his promising prospects in Pennsylvania politics would be utterly ruined by such a step. He may be a senator yet.

Russian Serpents. The Venezuelan commission's work seems to be done largely in New York.



At least a huge mass of documentary evidence is being accumulated here, and the clerical activity involved in the inquiry seems to center about the metropolis. Mr. Coulter, the Tammany lawyer, has become a very important character, socially and politically. His views are understood to be the very reverse of the Schomburgk line, but he resolutely refuses to discuss the matter in any way. Andrew D. White, the other New York member of the commission, is known to possess much and very definite information regarding Russia's feeling for the United States in the event of war. When at the court of St. Petersburg as our minister, he sounded the government and got very satisfactory results. Mr. White also knows all about the sea serpent torpedo of the Russian navy, a secret invention which floats and sinks and looks like a huge snake on the surface of the water. We are likely to see many of these monsters on our side in the event of war, and Mr. White is one of the few Americans who has ever been aboard of one.

Gould's Political Ambitions.

New Jersey may become responsible for a totally new aspect of the Gould family. It has already been intimated in certain quarters that George Gould had become politically ambitious, but now there is practically no doubt that he wants to enter the United States senate. To this end, he has established a residence in New Jersey and even helped form a political club, although he modestly disclaims any interested motive. How this will end is an insolvable problem. Mr. Gould has received many jocular intimations from political magnates on the folly of his course. He has been warned that the skull and crossbones is the political emblem of politics in New Jersey, and that the legislature thereof feeds on skulls. Mr. Frelinghuysen employed this figure of speech on a memorable occasion, and there seems no doubt of its applicability still. However, Mr. Gould is not to be daunted; he goes in for politics very enthusiastically and he is so clever that he may come out ahead.



NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

ELECTRICAL DEFENSES.

Frank W. Hawley Writes of What He Could Do. I have in mind a plan of river and harbor defense which seems to me entirely feasible. Place beneath the water two wires, on the cableway plan, extending from a pit or fortification on shore to an anchorage well out. Along these cables torpedoes could be electrically propelled with great rapidity and absolute certainty of course. Any number of these lines could be laid, centering on the most strategic points. A constant succession of explosions could thus be provided for, which would make it utterly impossible for anything to float above them or cross the line defended. Above such a network of wires a cruiser would toss as helpless as a fly enmeshed in a spider's web. The harbor would be transformed into a boiling caldron and the precision of the battle ship's fire prevented. With a thousand dangers upspringing from beneath, and the supporting cannonade of land batteries, it seems to me that any naval attack would be necessarily repulsed.

The signal corps could employ flashlights for the interchange of communication. The withdrawal of troops at night from the front of an opposing force could be detected by searchlights. Battlefields could be illuminated, and by expediting the work of relief parties save thousands of lives. The telegraph and telephone would come into extensive use. Cavalry raiders would have to outride electric engines. Portable ranges would become part of the equipment of armies. Rations could be cooked on them, and they would be of inestimable service in field hospitals. Often camp fires are forbidden and the men must endure the cold and discomfort of an uncheered bivouac. Electricity could supply heat without fire.

Heretofore forts and intrenchments have been constructed with the pick and spade. But the use of electricity on a grand scale in our great public works and corporate enterprises shows to what advantage it could be put in the erection of fortifications. Live wires, heavily charged and stretched outside of defensive positions, would be of greater service than moat or abatis.

War is daily growing more terrible. Perhaps electric energies may make it so destructive as to render all appeals to arms impolitic. The pure white light of this supernatural force may be the dawn of that era of universal peace of which the centuries have dreamed.

FRANK W. HAWLEY.

To Make Him Happy. Dick—How are you really embroidering that lovely foot-pillow for me? Rose—Yes, dear; but if you put your feet on it I won't speak to you for a week.—Chicago Record.

ELEEN OSBORN'S LETTER.

A Discourse Upon Evening Gowns and Leap Year Weddings.

French and English Ideas—Simplicity and Fussiness Contrasted—War and Ostich Flames—Brocades and Embroideries.

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When the days begin to lengthen and the cold begins to strengthen, ever-variables woman appears most frequently with brave bared shoulders in the full glory of evening attire.

If the English mode makers are at their best in walking, shooting and coaching rigs—some dispute it, but if then there can be no question of the primacy of Paris when it comes to the survey of polished floors and gleaming shoulders, glittering electroliers and dancing eyes. In a word, the evening is for the French.

In the evening the French and the English seem to have changed charac-

ters. The French evening gown is apt to be comparatively simple; the English one is apt to fritter its strength away in multiplied and frivolous details. This is not true of all the tribe; a gown from London and a gown from Paris shown in Mr. Kautman's spirited drawing are of almost equal simplicity and smartness. Both have plain skirts and low bodice openings, nearly square. The London skirt of straw colored silk is surmounted by a close bodice—too close, for the Londoners lace much worse than their more artistic sisters across the channel—of reddish bronze tint, decked with huge pattern buttons, and a very wide ecru lace collar.

The French model has cuffs of embroidery in a big daisy pattern conventionalized, a big bow at the bosom and a strip of the embroidery running straight over each shoulder, by way of variety.

The London gown, however, has one Parisian touch. This is the little V-shaped opening at the front of the otherwise square yoke—a combination of the square and V forms which usually implies a full V opening at the back. This pretty arrangement is seen to better advantage in a symphony in greenish blue worn by a bronze-haired young matron at a recent small and early

miscellaneous, as the Scottish school says, than an accident-inviting long dress.

I have seen an afternoon dress of Dresden silk of a dark bottle green ground made most bright and effective by combining with it pink satin, pink mousseline de soie and striped green and pink velvet. This sounds like a vision of snakes, but is really fine. The skirt was made very full without trimming other than the delicate pink flower woven in the goods. The bodice was of dark-green velvet with a round waist and a front of the pink satin covered with the mousseline de soie, held in place by bands of cut jet; jet also furnished the point of the bodice in front, and rippled in cascades of beads over the front breadth of the skirt. The sleeves were of the green velvet, with big epaulets of the striped green and pink weighted with jet. Instead of a collar, two fan plaitings of the striped velvet menaced the ears on either side, and from the pink-lined sleeves a full ruche of shade lace dropped over the hands.

The Leap Year weddings are upon us, as the gossipers are ever ready to suggest at the tinkle of bridal bells. There is a fancy this season for slashing even the bodices and sleeves of brides'



A SYMPHONY IN GREENISH BLUE.

A GOWN FROM LONDON AND A GOWN FROM PARIS. The skirt was marked with huge bows of dark bottle green velvet, and a similar bow upon each shoulder graced the termination of another ribbon, passed quite about the shoulder and apparently peeping through slashes in the lighter silk. A wide band of embroidery whose prevailing tint was yellow defined the corsage opening and tan gloves and topaz ornaments were worn.

The use of embroidery is very common this winter. A fancy for employing it in profusion upon the lapsels of smart jackets has developed and the brighter the colors and the more audacious the contrast, the better. It is even employed, it is true, in tints less gaudy, in the yokes of wedding gowns. And embroidery no longer means needlework, but raised designs, by any means produced, which will hit the eye and "stun" the beholder.

Wars and rumors of wars may come and go, but the frizzieries of fashions endure. Any prolonged trouble in South Africa would at once cause a decided rise in the value of ostrich plumes, now in the height of favor. And it might seem to some a thing harder to bear than the strain upon the sympathies of tales of distant sufferings and bloodshed. Certainly the powers of darkness and light should think twice before cutting off the sup-

gowns to show peeps of chiffon. The slashes are picked out with pearls around the edges and really are pretty enough to make us thank mediæval times for bequeathing them to us, along with the bodice yoke and the fashion of embroideries and hair fillets and other things good and old. The season's tolerance of the unusual is shown in the occasional use of brocaded stuffs with flowers often some shades away from white. And these brocades are appropriately made up in the styles of the Louisies. Or the time of the most unfortunate of all the Louisies may suggest a saintly white fichu of chiffon such as Marie Antoinette wore; or the more prosaic fancy of another century may dispose us to receive with favor a white coat that, with its short, wide basque skirts and wide revers suggests a very literal sailor woman rather than the trembling venturer upon figurative matrimonial seas.

The material of the belt usually repeats that of the sleeve and its width varies from one inch to several. Where no belt is used the bodice front comes to a blunt point a little below the waist line.

Theater bodices are fashioned in brocade with jabots of lace and with satin bands as the finish of the elbow sleeves.

ELLEN OSBORN.

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers
LEW. A. CATES, Editor and Manager

It has been stated by our esteemed contemporary, The Mirror, that the "preponderance of sentiment" favored bonding the city for \$50,000 with which to construct water-works, and the Iron Port has taken the trouble to ascertain whether or not that statement is true. We find The Mirror in error. It is evident that the aldermen of this city have not consulted their constituents in this important matter, but under the leadership of Mayor Gallup have pushed along on the lines laid down by him regardless of the wishes of the people whose servants they are. If the councilmen would take the trouble to interview the taxpayers of their respective wards, they would readily become convinced that the "preponderance of sentiment" is against bonding the city under the present condition of municipal affairs. There is every reason to believe that the proposition will be defeated at the polls; every taxpayer is becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of the question, and each day the opposition grows stronger. Those interested in the welfare of the city should go out into the highways and byways and labor diligently to defeat this wild-cat scheme. It is not the tax-payers that favor the measure; it is the class that is down on corporations, and which would "cut off its nose to spite its face."

"In case of war, should the ships of the enemy enter Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, Chicago and all of the rest of the cities on the lake shore, both in this state and Michigan, would not only be absolutely at the mercy of the invaders but it would be impossible to fortify any of them," says the Evening Wisconsin. It is the opinion of experts in military defense that the towns on the lake shore cannot be fortified effectively. The outlook certainly is not agreeable, but the enemy is not here yet. When Gen. Nelson A. Miles spoke of the plans for the fortification of the lakes he did not mean, as seems to be generally supposed, that the cities themselves were to be fortified, but rather that the lake entrances have been given due attention; in order to gain entrance to the lakes Great Britain or any other power will have a contract of some magnitude on its hands. The congressional commission that examined into the coast defenses and fortifications generally in 1880, in its report fixed the lake ports as being fourth in importance and recommended that immediate attention be given to all so that in case of war there might be no delay. Plans have therefore been prepared for fortifying the entrances to the great lakes, but up to the present time nothing has been done to carry them out.

Considering the verdict of the people in 1893, 1894 and 1895, the following extract from a speech made by Hon. Wm. McKinley, at the annual dinner of the Republican League of Ohio in honor of Lincoln's birthday, delivered on February 14, 1893, seems almost prophetic:

"It was in this year, 1892, while in the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity, that the republican legislation which made this condition was, as the democratic leaders would have us believe, repudiated by the people, and the democratic policy of British free-trade and wildcat money indorsed. I do not believe it. If they act upon that belief they will be promptly repudiated by the people. Not only has the year 1892 registered an era of conspicuous progress and unexampled prosperity, but it witnessed a national administration under President Harrison unexcelled in honesty, power and patriotism by any of its predecessors. Of this rich inheritance the democratic party becomes the trustees for the people. It is my hope that it may suffer no loss or waste in their hands. I wish the country could be assured it would not. If it does, the trust will come back to us—with the doubly-renewed confidence of the people."

About Feb. 1 the treasury department will resume the coinage of silver dollars and continue until about 18,000,000 have been coined. When the present administration came into power there were in the treasury

\$29,000,000 in silver dollars, coined from bullion under the act of 1890 and available from the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the payment of the bullion purchased. Since August, 1893, about \$18,000,000 of these notes have been redeemed in silver dollars and cancelled. The secretary of the treasury has now decided to coin from the bullion now on hand and purchased under the act of 1890, amounting to about \$18,000,000, which will restore the amount of dollars in the treasury to what it was on March 4, 1893. The seigniorage on the \$18,000,000 to be coined will be \$5,130,000, which will be accounted for in the available cash on hand, increasing it by that amount.

That great moral educator and family journal, the Mirror, the pride of every citizen for its conservatism on all matters of public interest and likewise for its purity of tone and truthfulness, says The Iron Port has joined hands with the Water Works Company on the water works question. Its statement, however, has not the slightest semblance of truth. The Iron Port is not defending the Water Works Company, nor championing its cause—it probably has as little regard for the company in question as has the Mirror. We do not believe it to be to the interest of Escanaba to issue bonds for \$50,000, with which to construct a water works system until the franchise of the Water Works Company is annulled, and in our position we cannot but be upheld by every thinking person who has the welfare of the city at heart. Bond the city for \$50,000, construct water works and then find that we must still continue to pay the present company an annual hydrant rental of something like \$5,400 for twenty years, or a total of about \$108,000, would be a great stroke of business, wouldn't it? When the franchise of the Escanaba Water Works Company is annulled The Iron Port will advocate the construction of a water works plant, and not until then.

In a supplement accompanying The Iron Trade Review is presented complete tables showing the shipments from Lake Superior iron mines in 1895. There is also given the output of the various properties from their first year of shipment. The grand total is 97,556,896 gross tons, or practically one hundred millions of tons of ore, since the opening of the first iron mine on Lake Superior. For the first time the total from all ranges passes ten million tons, and at this rate less than ten years would be required for the taking out of as much ore as has been shipped in the forty years of upper lake iron mining.

Some of the prominent journals in France are decrying the proposition for a Paris exposition in 1900, on the ground that such exhibitions have come to do more harm than good, and are a sort of industrial and social debauch. The attitude assumed by these French journals has somewhat broad ground. A simply utilitarian exhibition would not attract paying crowds. Without sensational features in which the Chicago World's Fair must be outdone, Paris cannot offer anything startling enough to prove a world's wonder.

The fact that the board of public works "has filed a recommendation with the city clerk, authorizing the council to call an election for the purpose of submitting to the voters the question of bonding the city for \$50,000" does not necessarily mean that the board favors the proposition. Unless this recommendation was made by the board the council could not have acted in the matter. The mayor experienced some difficulty in securing the recommendation.

Politically Houghton county is right in it. It has two republican candidates for congress, two for delegate-at-large, and one for lieutenant governor. Others may materialize before the campaign is fairly open; it is early yet.

It may be incidentally mentioned that if we are not the "newspaper man" referred to by The Mirror, there are two editors in town of the same opinion; only one is too policy-serving to make his opinion public.

It is announced that ex-President Harrison will marry in the not very distant future.

A great manufacturing company in Massachusetts recently paid their

workmen on Saturday evening 700 \$10 bills, each bill being marked. By the following Tuesday 410 of these marked bills were deposited in the bank by the saloonkeepers of the town. Four thousand one hundred dollars had passed from the hands of workmen on Saturday night and Sunday, and left them nothing to show for this great sum of money but headaches and poverty in their homes.

Prohibition is something of a gold mine to the taxpayers of Fort Scott, Kan. There are a number of saloons in the place, and it is customary, as in other Kansas towns, to haul up the proprietors every month and inflict the statutory fine. This fine amounts practically to the same thing as a license. Fort Scott has been gradually raising the limit, and now the saloon keepers are each fined \$155 a month, a tariff which considerably lessens the taxes.

American manufacturers favor protection of the home market and the restoration of reciprocity agreements. In short, they favor American prosperity.

Senator Sheldon, of Houghton, is a sure-enough candidate for congressman, and is receiving considerable support.

No local street car accidents have been reported for several weeks now.

Blacksmithing and Wagon Making.

HENRY & LINN,

Have Just Received a New and Elegant Line of Portland and Swell Body

CUTTERS

Which they Offer to the Public at Lowest Possible Prices.

Mr. Linn gives special attention to horseshoeing, and guarantees satisfaction.

Shop on Elmore Street, Escanaba.

Removal Sale.

THE FAIR SAVINGS BANK.

GREAT

REMOVAL SALE!

Low Prices for High Quality, Our Motto.

Our fall season was a success, our policy of shaving off the edge of prices and yet maintaining our standard of quality was the means of our securing many new customers and vastly increasing the patronage accorded us by our old customers. Next season we are going to duplicate the same performance. We intend to make it more than ever to the interest of our customers to give us the continuance of their patronage. Already we are engaged in preparing room for our

SPRING STOCK!

We are collecting all the remnants and the odds and ends in the stock and placing them on special sale, at prices which will sweep them out. The entire stock formerly in the Savings Bank, has been removed to our store and as it naturally makes us very short of room, we are compelled to sell goods at a figure that will reduce stock, hence our

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices, including Notion Department, Soap Department, Tinware Department, Dry Goods Department, and Men's Department.

CLOAKS, CAPES AND JACKETS.

We are "Dead Willing" to sell them at less than manufacturers cost. They are this season's most stylish productions. Come while the assortments are yet good.

The Cause of this Removal: Owing to the increase of business during the last year, we find that we need more space in order to place a stock such as will justify the demand of our patrons, and so we will at once begin plans on a new store, which is to be erected on the site formerly the Savings Bank. The new double store which will be three story and basement, with elevators, will be a regular Department Store run on a strictly one price system, and will be called THE FAIR SAVINGS BANK. We mean just what we advertise, and ask you to call and convince yourself. Yours for business,

THE FAIR SAVINGS BANK.

Advertisement for Oil Burner featuring an illustration of a burner and text: 'TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR COOL. CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL. WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 662 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.'

GROCERIES!

It is a well established fact that Groceries are necessary essentials to every household. We keep everything that is implied under the heading of Groceries, and the stock is

PURE IN QUALITY, CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned goods and Table Luxuries are made a specialty.

Your trade is solicited with the assurance of entire satisfaction given in return.

A. H. ROLPH,

509 Ludington Street, Escanaba, Mich.

REMOVAL

Masonic Block.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that we have removed from 410 Ludington street, to 611 Ludington street (Masonic Block), where we invite all of our old customers and many new ones to call upon us. We are better prepared than ever before to supply you with Pure Drugs, Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Blank Books, Stationery, etc.

Thanking the public for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, I beg to remain

Yours for Business,

J. N. MEAD.

THE I. STEPHENSON COMPANY

GEORGE T. BURNS, Mgr.

LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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Feed, Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc.

The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh.

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Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc. Balustrade work, Turning, Band Sawing, etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken. Shop and office corner Charlotte and Hale. Escanaba, Mich.

PAT FOGARTY, FLOUR, FEED, HAY and GRAIN

All of the Best Quality and at Reasonable Prices.

THE ESCANABA WEEKLY PORT

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL XXVII. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896. NUMBER 5

Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Yeung's bakery, 605 Ludington St.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

DR. D. H. ROWELLS,
DENTIST.
Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
Office in Masonic block.
Attention given to Crown and Bridge work.

REYNOLDS & COTTEN,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Homeopathic, Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., Masonic block, Escanaba.

O. E. VOON, QUINT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office 110 South Georgia Street.
Office hours: 2 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in Masonic block, Ludington St.
Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

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NOTARY PUBLIC.
Prepares documents in either the English or German language, takes risks for responsible life, fire or accident insurance companies. Sells tickets from any part of Western Europe to any part of the U. S. Buys and sells real estate and loans money on real estate security. Office Tilden avenue, Escanaba.

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Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist.
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Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue.
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Drs. Fraser & Thibault, Dentists.
Office at corner of Ludington and Georgia.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

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NEW ENGLAND,
NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Solid Vestibled Train to Montreal. Only through sleeper to Boston.

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EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SOO LINE
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LINE

TRUE SCENIC ROUTE,
Banff, Great Glacier, Vancouver,
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Through Sleeping and Dining Service.
Comfortable Tourist Car to Seattle
WITHOUT CHANGE

"THE PACIFIC LIMITED."
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
LOWEST RATES BEST SERVICE

For Particulars write
W. R. CALLAWAY,
Gen'l Pass Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Laundry.

A Great Hit

IS OUR

New Process

OF

Laundering Woolens.

We make a Specialty of doing up Underwear by This Process and Guarantee it to be Satisfactory.

ANOTHER HIT

Is our Mending Department in which we do all kinds of mending free of charge.

THE ESCANABA STEAM LAUNDRY.

510 LUDINGTON ST. TELEPHONE 29

A POSER FOR HIS MOTHER
She Couldn't Be Consistent in Punishing Her Two Sons.

Children are philosophers very frequently, but this does not alter the fact that a mother with four small boys will have more or less patching to do every day. There are two sections of a small boy's pantaloons that will succumb to wear and tear unless constructed of a ten-inch armour plate. Any one can guess that these are the seat and knees. This mother with four boys, living on Herwood street, has a job of mending every night. Little Tom manages to wear the knees of his breeches out every day. Christmas night his mother said to him: "Tom, if you wear a hole in the knees of your pants tomorrow I shall cut them off above the knees. I am tired of patching your trousers every night." Yesterday when Tom came home to dinner the knees of his trousers were frazzled out as usual, and true to her word his mother took a pair of scissors and clipped the garment above the knees. Tom felt that he could not face his play-mates in any such trousers, and broken hearted he resorted to tears and wept bitterly. His grief continued until Jimmy came in, and when Tom discovered two large holes in the seat of his brother's trousers he gave way to laughter. Tom's laughter became so boisterous that his mother asked him: "What on earth is the matter with you?" Tom only pointed to those holes in the seat of his brother's trousers and shouted hilariously. Still no one saw where the laugh came in, and when his mother again demanded the cause of his hilarity he replied: "I am thinking, mamma, how many Jim will look when you cut off his pants above them two holes."—Dallas News.

No Lawyer Wanted.

Gov. Culbertson, of Texas, thus explained to a Star reporter how he entered politics, and obtained his first office, that of attorney-general.

"I had been practicing law," he said, "and thought I had made about enough reputation to justify branching out. I did not expect to be nominated, but I thought it would be a good introduction to start with a race for the attorney-generalship. Geo. Clark, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, was my opponent. He was placed in nomination by a brilliant speech, while my friend, who proposed my name neglected to mention my legal attainments. It looked dark for me, when a man from the panhandle arose and said: 'Mr. Speaker they say Clark's a great lawyer. I come with proxies from my end of the state, all in my pocket, and' was notified to vote for Clark. But I know no one had any idea he was a lawyer. This state has been bogged down by the lawyers till she's so sore you can't sell enough cotton to pay for the cattle the cactus kills, all on account of the lawyers, and the railroads that keep 'em up. I hope we won't put in any lawyer, and I'm for Culbertson. Nobody's ever accused him of being a lawyer.' That speech resulted in my nomination."—Washington Star.

Reduction in Time to California.

Once more the North-Western line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, and all meals en route are served in dining cars. Daily Tourist Sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered Tourist Sleepers being furnished at a cost of only \$6.00 each from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Winter Tourist Rates Via the W-N Line.

The North-Western line is now selling excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Home Seekers' Excursions to the South.

On January 14, 28, February 11 and March 10, 1896, the North-Western line will sell Home Seekers' Excursion tickets to a large number of points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway. 8-7t

Town Topics.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance

we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Escanaba, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Bert Ellsworth, druggist.

Mrs. Charles Henriotin, president of the general federation of women's clubs, has issued a circular letter to all the club presidents, asking them to bring forward consideration of a peace movement in Europe and this country. The ultimate hope is to have a convention of the Christian powers in 1900 with a view to establishing an international court of arbitration. Many of the club presidents have already acted in accordance with the letter.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Holland, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had Ja grippe (which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work; and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Bert Ellsworth, druggist.

Eugene V. Debs said Sunday that he expected to sever his official connection with the American Railway Union within the coming year. His purpose was, he said, to devote his time to the labor movement in general and not to any particular organization. He will, however, retain his membership in the A. R. U.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, druggist.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Shanghai says: In spite of the details of the reported escape of the queen of Korea from her would-be assassins, your correspondent has excellent authority for my former statements on the subject. It is an open secret among diplomats here that the queen is still alive.

Get your Pictures and Picture Frames at Wilson's Studios, Escanaba and Gladstone. The only first-class galleries between Menominee and Ishpeming.

A VALUABLE RAT, THIS.

Keeps the House Free of Mice and Plays the Violin Nicely.

It is a well-known fact that rats and mice do not infest a house at the same time. Working upon this hint as to the nature of rodents, N. K. Laureson, of Vicksburg, has adopted a scheme by which he keeps himself rid of both pests. This he accomplishes, says the Philadelphia Times, by capturing a young rat and training him to catch mice. This singular mouset, whose name, by the way, is Czar, is doubtless the most successful one on record. He has been taught to pounce upon a mouse on short order, without fear and without favor, and he shows no mercy. Of course, he can follow the mice into close quarters, and never has been known to lose his quarry. Strange to relate, large rats have given the house the go-by also, seeming to understand that the place belongs to Czar, and that there must be no encroachment upon his prerogative.

Laureson is very fond of his queer pet, and has taught him many interesting tricks. Among others he has trained him to handle a bow, and with a miniature violin Czar manages to scrape the strings in a way that is not unmusical. Of course it has been impossible to teach him really to play a piece, but sitting up on his hind legs, with his little grasped in his tiny claws, Czar produces a sort of half-screaming sound that is altogether weird and fantastic. Laureson is himself a violinist of no mean order, and Czar likes nothing better than to sit on his master's knee and listen to his playing.

Blooms Every Fifty Years.

There are many curious and remarkable species of the palm tree, but the wonder of the entire family is *Brownia Ariza*. It is a native of Central Africa and is regarded as a curiosity because of its peculiar habit of blooming but once in 50 years. There are but three specimens of *Ariza* in the conservatories of Europe—one at Kew gardens, London; one in the conservatory of the duke of Norfolk, at Chiswick; and one in the Imperial Botanical garden at Berlin. Norfolk's palm bloomed in June, 1851, and that in the Berlin collection in June, 1888. It is believed that the Kew garden specimen will bloom either in 1896 or 1897. The blossoms are very fragrant and last but 48 hours.

An elegant line of white goods embroideries, laces, etc., at Greenfoot Brothers.

VALT STORM IN UTAH.
Wintry Visitation That Covers Objects with a Saline Sediment.

The last few days whenever snow has fallen a white sediment has been left wherever the snow touched. There has been much speculation as to the actual cause, and local scientists have been and are now divided upon that point. There are those who insist that the sediment was taken up from the bosom of the Great Salt Lake. There are others who believe that the deposit is sulphate of soda, which is thrown up on the shores of Great Salt Lake during the winter by the action of the cold weather on the briny waters. Be that as it may, the houses facing north, the street car windows, carriage windows and every piece of glass exposed has become incrustrated. Pedestrians who happened to be out in the storm did not notice anything out of the way until their clothing dried, when it was discovered that the apparel was liberally sprinkled with what appeared to be salt. The deposit is a saline nature. That was discovered by the application of the tongue. It is a phenomenon that frequently occurs in Salt Lake City, and especially during the winter season, and therefore caused but little wonder, but a good deal of work was necessary to remove the stains left on the windows. There has not been a snowstorm within the last ten days when the deposit of the sediment has not occurred. The savants are still guessing.

LAUGHS HIMSELF TO DEATH.
Nicholas Klughardt Dies Belching Blood After a Vessel Is Ruptured.

Nicholas Klughardt, of South Bend, Ind., laughed so heartily the other day at the jokes of a comedian who is playing at the Olympic theater in Chicago that he ruptured a blood vessel and died in a few minutes from hemorrhage. Klughardt was 23 years old and was a cook at the Lake View hotel in South Bend. He came to Chicago the other day to visit his friend, Charles Seelhoff, of 2340 State street. In the afternoon they went to the Olympic theater. About five o'clock a comedian came on the stage. He wore big shoes and a white coat with balloon sleeves. Klughardt began to laugh as soon as the comedian opened his mouth and he was unable to restrain himself. Blood trickled from his mouth, and Seelhoff led him out of the theater. He bled somewhat all the way to Madison and Clark streets, where he was taken into Dale & Semple's drug store. There Dr. B. P. Reynolds was called. Klughardt had no more than been seated in a chair when, in a veritable flood, the blood gushed from his mouth and flowed upon the floor. His arms fell limp at his sides and in a moment he was dead.

NEW MEXICO WANTS ARMENIANS
Amadeo Chaves Offers Them Five Hundred Thousand Acres of Land.

Amadeo Chaves, territorial superintendent of public instruction, the other day addressed a letter to Edward F. Cragin, chairman of the Chicago executive committee to aid the Armenians, thanking him for his suggestion of colonizing these people in New Mexico and offering to supply the necessary land free of cost. Mr. Chaves considers Mr. Cragin's idea the happiest solution of the Armenian problem that has yet been advanced. He has looked into the character of the Armenians and regards them as a very desirable class of settlers. In western Valencia county, along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, Mr. Chaves has extended land interests, and he proposes to place at the disposal of the Chicago Armenian association, free of cost, all the land they may desire to colonize up to 500,000 acres. Or, if the committee deems best to locate the colonists on public lands, Mr. Chaves offers his services to enable the people to secure such locations.

PROGRESS IN COREA.
The First Newspaper Printed in Native Language a Very Creditable Journal.

Another evidence of the rapid progress Korea is making is shown in the receipt by the legation at Washington of copies of the first Korean newspaper printed in Korean type. The new journalistic venture is published in Seoul every other day, and is entitled *The Capital News Report*. It consists of four pages about the size of American papers, nearly three of which are devoted to the news of the day and editorials in the Korean language, and the remainder to advertisements, most of which are Japanese. The paper has cabled foreign reports from Japan and China and special correspondence in the various Korean provinces. The editorial tone of the paper favors governmental reforms along the line of systems prevailing in western nations.

HISSED STARS AND STRIPES.
Canadians Only Appeared by the Substitution of Union Jacks.

During the first performance at Montreal the other night of Rice's "1492" the appearance of the stars and

stripes was terribly hissed by the audience. The hissing was so severe and the dissatisfaction of the audience so apparent that between the first and second acts the management sent out for a number of union jacks, which were prominently displayed in the second act, and were heartily cheered, as was the singing of "Rule Britannia," which was followed by "Marching Through Georgia." The appearance of Columbia at the end of the third act did not create any comment.

WE EAT TOO MUCH.
Twelve Ounces of Food Is a Meal for a Brain Worker.

The present mode of eating now practiced by the unscientific public at divers table d'hotes, banquets and boarding-house boards three times a day, 365 days in the year is evidently all wrong. The unscientific public eats too much. In an article in the Food Reform Magazine, Dr. Nichols declares that the average quantity of water-free aliment required, say by business and literary men, is 12 ounces, and that men of great muscular activity are well fed on 16 to 20 ounces. Dr. Nichols' advice is to find the minimum quantity which enables a man to do his daily work without loss of weight, by experiment, and then habitually keep to it.

In the midst of the dietary counsels of the vegetarians on the one side and the raw-beef and hot-water theorists on the other, it is interesting to contemplate the possibilities of the eating of the future. It is probable that eating in the 20th century will be reduced to the minimum, and a century or so thereafter be abolished altogether. If the present trend of scientific dietetic discovery continues. The good old feasts of Thanksgiving and Christmas are derided as barbarous indulgence of the animal appetite, and it is only necessary to attend a high tea of a social new woman or a debutante luncheon of a cooking-school graduate to find evidence of the eternalization of the latter-day eating. Up to date no table d'hote has advertised its dinner by the metric system, and no restaurant has served meals by the solid ounce. But Americans are a nation of dyspeptics, and the end is not yet.

HOME LIFE AMONG RED MEN.
Plains Indians Have Little Idea of the Refinement of Civilization.

It was storming hard and getting colder, and I was ahead setting the pace, when, about three o'clock that afternoon, I came upon a log hut, and two trails that bore away in different directions, writes C. W. Whitney, in Harper's Magazine. I wish I could have photographed the scene which slowly materialized from out of the darkness as I stood on the earthen floor within the cabin while my eyes grew accustomed to the changed conditions. On entering I could distinguish only the fire in one end, before which squatted a couple of Indians and a squaw, but gradually the shadows lifted, and I found myself for a few moments busily engaged in shaking hands with Indians as fast as the new light revealed them. It was a very small cabin, barely ten feet square, I should say, with a parchment-covered hole in the wall for a window, and a door which demanded a bowed head of every visitor. I do not know how many Indians were in that hut, but I recalled wondering how they arranged for sleeping, as there seemed hardly space for them to sit, much less be down. They were about to eat, and several rabbits, suspended full length from a deer throng and minus only their skins, were twirling and roasting before the fire, while others were being prepared for the cooking. I was not partial to rabbit, nor especially happy in the cabin's atmosphere, so when I had warmed a bit I went outside to wait for the dog brigade to come up.

The Greatest Smokers.
Cariacurists in depicting a German are in the habit of putting a big pipe in his mouth. The pipe is national, indeed, but the Germans as a nation are far from being the greatest smokers. They do not smoke more than Frenchmen, Russians, Swedes or Hungarians. The men of the United States and the men of Switzerland are the most inveterate smokers on earth. In those two countries the consumption of tobacco per capita is three times greater than in Germany. At the same time we also raise more tobacco than any other country on the globe. Brazil, India comes next, producing nearly as much as we do.

A Fiendish Deed.
The murder of the queen of Korea is now known to have been a most atrocious one. After being tied hand and foot, oil was poured over her and then set fire. The murderers kept up the fire until the body was literally reduced to ashes. Several men and women shared her fate.

For Rent.
The store building now occupied by E. Hofmann will be for rent after Feb. 1st. Apply to John Semer.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.
How the Bloodless and Unequal War Is Waged.

It is a sacred maxim, handed down from age to age by the successors of St. Peter, that whatever spiritual or temporal powers have once been placed within their hands shall be kept intact and unimpaired, says Macmillan's Magazine. They do not admit defeat. What they do not possess de facto they at least possess de jure. If they have lost the substance, they retain the shadow, and if their earthly kingdom has been flitted that loss, they say, will only be continued for a season, until that brighter day returns when all shall be restored. The holy Catholic church, it is said, can afford to stand and wait. An all-seeing providence will give her the victory at last. In the belief of all true Catholics it is certain that she will eventually triumph as that the sun will rise again.

Meanwhile, though she never hastes she never rests and she presses on her claims with a persistency which, if often silent, never flags. They are pushed unceasingly from hour to hour, from day to day, from year to year and if the outside world can forget them or deride them the government of King Humbert never can. It has to face an unrelenting foe whom no good will can ever conciliate or appease, whose claims are incapable of compromise. Both demand the right to rule in the city of the Caesars and the victory of one side means the inevitable and enduring humiliation of the other. So is waged the bloodless but unequal war. Yet, though the occupation of the quinal is securely based on force, the vatican has weapons in her arsenal of a less material kind with which she is well able to harass and annoy.

AFRICAN IVORY IS THE BEST.
More Durable and Capable of Higher Artistic Uses Than Any Other.

African ivory is now conceded to be the finest. The first quality of this comes from near the equator, and it has been remarked with regard to this fact that the nearer the equator the smaller is the elephant, but the larger the tusks. The ivory from equatorial Africa, says Chamber's Journal, is closer in the grain and has less tendency to become yellow by exposure than Indian ivory. The finest transparent African ivory is collected along the west coast between latitudes ten degrees north and ten south, and this is believed to deteriorate in quality and to be more liable to damage with increase of latitude in either direction. The whitest ivory comes from the east coast. It is considered to be in best condition when recently cut; it has then a mellow, warm, transparent tint, as if soaked in oil, and very little appearance of grain or texture. Indian ivory has an opaque, dead-white color, and a tendency to become discolored. Of the Asian variety Siam is considered to be the finest, being much superior in appearance and density. The ivory of the mammoth tusks is not very much esteemed, particularly in England; it is considered too dry and brittle for elaborate work, besides which it is very liable to turn yellow. As a matter of fact, the larger tusks very rarely leave Asiatic Russia, being too rotten for industrial purposes.

A Diamond Wedding.
An event at all times sufficiently rare to create interest, and more especially in this country, has taken place in the small village of Glognes, in the department of the Oise, says a Paris correspondent. An old couple, M. and Mme. Andry, amid the rejoicings of the whole parish, celebrated recently their diamond wedding. The husband first saw the light in 1810, and his wife was born five years later. The cure who officiated on the occasion of the golden wedding of this happy old pair presided again. M. Andry is still a hale and hearty old man, and hopefully looks forward to still some years of married life, although his spouse is somewhat feeble, and required the stalwart arm of a grandson, who is a non-commissioned officer, to lean on.

The Pulp Business in Maine.
Few people realize the extent of the pulp business in Penobscot county, Me. Some little idea may be formed from the fact that the mills of Great works, Howland and Montagne furnish a train load of pulp a day. This consists of from 17 to 20 cars. Penobscot county also has mills at Orono, Brewer, Basin Mills and Lincoln, in addition to the three included, in sending the amount of pulp mentioned. Still there are many croakers who, instead of counting how many are helped by this enterprise, sigh: "That cuts off just as many large logs in the future."

There is but one proper way to do up fine underwear and that is by the new process lately adopted by the Steam Laundry.

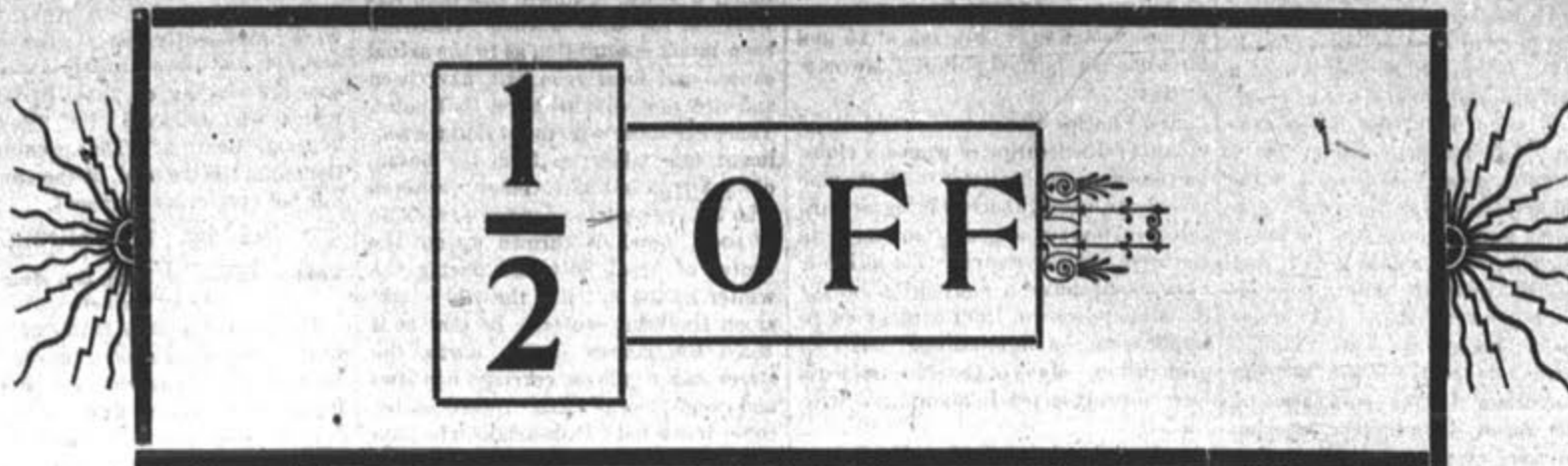
Dry Goods and Clothing.

LAST WEEK OF OUR ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARING SALE

SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES NEXT FRIDAY.

During all the years of our business experience never before have we had such a Bargain-Giving Sale. And our patrons appreciate it.

NEXT WEEK.



NEXT WEEK.

Cloaks, Fur Capes, Shawls, Children's Worsted and Silk Hoods, Ladies' Hoods and Fascinators, Ice-Wool Shawls, Muffs, Embroidered and Stamped Art Linens, Silk Table Spreads, Pillow Covers, Throws, Etc., Etc.

ONE-QUARTER OFF

On all Fine Table Linens and Napkins, Ladies' Dressed and Undressed Kid Gloves and Mitts, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Woolen and Silk Mitts, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes, Hosiery and Underwear, Etc.

A Choice line of Shoes for school children, Henderson's Celebrated Make is offered for sale by

ED. ERICKSON.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Mrs. Patterson's Astonishing Before-Breakfast Catch.

She Lands Two Fish Weighing in All 227 Pounds—It Took Twenty Minutes to Land One, and Fifteen to Get the Other.

A picture of the new woman angler, with two of her catches, is shown here-with. The lady's name is Mrs. J. N. Patterson, and she lives in Philadelphia. The fish were caught while Mr. Patterson lay asleep in bed at his hotel in Florida. Mr. Patterson is himself a good angler, but he is not so earnest in the sport as his wife. The larger of the two fish weighs 120 pounds, and is six feet long. The smaller weighs 107 pounds and is five feet eight inches in length. They are both tarpons, or "silver kings," as they are known among the sportsmen of the south. They are fine to look at, having beautiful scales, but are not very good to eat. It is said that none but a colored person will eat a tarpon. The same is said with regard to a sturgeon and coon.

Both beautiful specimens were caught by Mrs. Patterson after the exercise of considerable patience and skill. On the day before Mr. Patterson had made a fairly large catch, and had taunted Mrs. Patterson thereat, saying that a woman might ride the bicycle, but she couldn't catch fish. Stung by this bantering Mrs. Patterson rose early the next morning, called her boatman and rowed out on the Caloosahatchie river, where tarpons are said to abound. The morning was pleasant and there was every indication that the tarpons were hungry.

In a very short time one was hooked, and then began an exciting struggle.



MRS. PATTERSON'S RECORD-BREAKFAST CATCH.

The tarpon is a very timid fish of the bearing kind, and his timidity, coupled with his great size and strength, make

nim a desirable prey to the angler. In fishing for them a strong, stiff rod is used, about seven feet long, to which is attached 150 yards of strong line, wound around a reel. The hook is about as big as a gaff. The bait is a piece of mullet, fresh cut from the fish. The tarpon nibbles the bait slowly, and on account of the hardness of the jaws it is useless to attempt to catch him until he has swallowed the hook. Altogether, the creature may be said to be in every way fit to provide sport for the new woman angler.

After Mrs. Patterson had hooked her fish it took 20 minutes of hard fighting to tire him out. Then he was hauled up alongside and gaffed by an enormous hook fastened to a pole. This implement was handled by the boatman, Mrs. Patterson relaxing the feminine character of the proceedings far enough to permit of his humble assistance.

A 107-pound fish is a pretty fair catch for a woman, especially before breakfast, and it might have been expected that the lady would have returned to the hotel satisfied. But not so. The hook was baited afresh, and in less than an hour another bite was had; the line slowly ran over the side of the boat, and then the time for striking came. The monster made heroic efforts to break away, but there was a new woman on the other end of the line and all his struggles were unavailing. She let the fish leap and roll and plunge and dive as it would, the line was always stretched out to the proper degree of tautness.

It took 16 minutes to kill this fish. Mrs. Patterson was back at the hotel before 11 o'clock, and her husband could scarce believe his ears when she told him the story. But he believed his eyes when he saw the fish. Mrs. Patterson now claims the championship in the matter of tarpon-catching before breakfast. Here is the biggest basket that has ever been caught by a woman. Of course none but the new woman could have done it.

The tarpon contains a great quantity of oil, for which reason it is not a very choice article of food. The beautiful silvery scales with which it is covered constitute its greatest value. They vary in size, being from two to four inches in diameter, and are not unlike the inside of a native oyster shell, although more silvery. When dried they are remarkably tough, and do not lose any of that brilliancy they display on the live creature.

Smoking in Court.
In Mexico, and also in Siam, judge, jury and lawyers all smoke in court, if they wish to, while a case is being tried. Even the prisoner is not deprived of his cigar or cigarette.

Twelve Factory Girls Faint.
In a factory at New Haven a few days ago a girl fainted and fell to the floor, whereupon, out of pure sympathetic nervousness, 11 other girls fainted, one after the other.

BOERS ARE FIGHTERS.

A Sturdy, Austere and Self-Reliant Race of Men.

In Some Respects They Are Like the Early New England Puritans—British South Africa Company sure to Be Defeated.

Dr. Jameson, invading the Transvaal with his band of soldiers from the British chartered company's territory, has suffered defeat at the hands of the Boers. This result is not surprising, for these Boers are determined fighters, as the British learned by bitter experience in the war with them in 1880 and 1881.

The South African republic is controlled by Boers; that is to say, by people of Dutch descent, phlegmatic, narrow, brave and honest as their forbears who fought Philip of Spain and ultimately drove him out of the Netherlands home. The sentiment of independence is strong in the Boers. They left Cape Colony in 1835, when it became subject to British ascendancy, and settled in Natal. They quit Natal upon its annexation to the domains of Britain. In 1832 their independence as the Transvaal republic was acknowledged by Britain. Yet in 1877 Great Britain annexed the Transvaal; in 1880 the Boers took up arms and fought so vigorously as to compel Great Britain to concede to them the right of local self-government, foreign policies, however, being reserved to Britain. By 1884 the Boers had gained other points, and were then acknowledged by Britain as the South African republic, Britain being represented by a diplomatic agent.

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nists who went into South Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries, together with some descendants of the French Huguenots, who had taken refuge in Holland after the edict of Nantes, and later had emigrated to South Africa. The name Boer applied to these Dutch

farmers is the equivalent of the German wordbauer, meaning agriculturist or peasant.

The Boers correspond to a considerable degree to the early New England Puritans. They are sturdy, austere and self-reliant. The only book is generally the family Bible, in which are written the names of the family for several generations. In the last fight with Great Britain these Dutch farmers believed themselves fighting in a righteous cause and with the blessing of Heaven, much like Cromwell and his praying soldiers. They would kneel down on the field after a victory and give thanks to God for preservation and success.

Toward the African natives the Boers have been hostile and generally cruel when it came to conflicts, which were not infrequent. The Boers are descendants of zealous Calvinists, and most of them still profess the religion of their fathers. Possessing for two centuries no book except the Bible, they are fond of comparing their lot with that of the "chosen people." Going forth, like the Jews, in search of a promised land, they never doubted that the native populations were specially created for their benefit. They looked upon them as mere "Canaanites, Amorites and Jebusites," doomed beforehand to slavery or death.

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Neither Uncomfortable.
The following notice is posted in the pension office at Washington:

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It is perhaps not strictly our business, but we should think it would be rather uncomfortable for the clerks of the medical division to work all day without any clothing.

CARLISLE MEDALLION.

Fine Piece of Work Turned Out by the Philadelphia Mint.

A medallion of John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, was cast at the Philadelphia mint shortly after the appointment of Dr. Eugene Townsend to the directorship. It has always been the custom to strike bronze and aluminum medals of the president, members of the cabinet, director of the mint and prominent and distinguished officials. The medals are engraved by the mint engraver officially, as was the case with Washington, Jackson and Grant. They are placed on sale at the



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mint, and are eagerly sought by numismatists, societies, mints and museums, and have a big sale in foreign countries. The sale of the medals pays all the expenses. Medals are also struck in the mint for schools and societies all over the country, but the engraving must be done outside.

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Speaker of the house, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses.
Senator, 1890-1893; secretary of the treasury, March 4, 1893.

A RAILROAD VETERAN.

Ninety Years of Age and Still a Most Valuable Official.

Cleveland, O., has the oldest active railroad official in the United States, if not in the world. The gentleman referred to is Mr. Addison Hills, and he is assistant to the president of the Lake Shore road. On April 6 next Mr. Hills will be 90 years old. He was born at Enfield, Conn., and has been in the service of railroads since 1807, commencing as auditor of the Painesville & Fairfield road, afterward becoming agent for the Erie railway at Dunkirk, N. Y. He has been with the Lake Shore since 1868, and has been the company's general freight agent and assistant general manager.

Mr. Hills is a remarkably well-preserved man. He came west with his parents when he was but seven years old. They did not make the trip in a

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York state, and no fine double-tracked railroad from Buffalo to Chicago, nor any part of the way. There were ox teams and bad roads, though, and the journey to the "far west," as Ohio was considered in those days, was a long and tedious one.

The accompanying out of Mr. Hills is from a photograph taken when he was 80 years old.

Killing Wolves Is Profitable.

Bills for bounties on wolves and coyotes aggregating \$38,000 have been presented to the secretary of state of Montana this fall, and the season is said to be only just about opening. The legislature offered a bounty of three dollars each on the scalps of wolves and coyotes, and a great many people are making lots of money hunting the animals. Indeed, wolf-hunting has been adopted as a steady business by many former cowboys. The people of the state are glad to pay out any amount of money in bounties, so long as no one goes to raising wolves for their scalps and the bounty. But there is little danger of this at present, the animals being so unpleasantly numerous on the cattle ranges.

Valuable One-Cent Piece.

Fred T. McDonald, a druggist of Ben-nett square, Philadelphia, has just sold an old copper coin for \$200. The coin is very rare. It is of the date of 1783, and on one side has the bust of Washington and the words "Washington and Liberty" and on the other "One cent." He took the coin in trade at his store for its face value, one cent.

Sent for by the Queen.

When she read in the newspapers, on the dissolution of a ministry, that the queen sent for any particular personage to form another, you must not suppose it was her own inclination dictated the selection. She is supposed to take the advice of the retiring minister as to the successor he may deem most fitted to the office.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

So much has been written of the "new woman" and her recent achievements that it has become a popular admission that her power has ascended the throne of command in many features of the world's affairs.

The progressive party given by the Lady Foresters in the Glavin block Thursday evening was a pleasant social affair.

Among the Gladstone people who attended court here this week The Iron Port reporter noticed ex-Mayor A. H. Powell, John Beattie, Geo. W. Harris, T. W. McDonough, C. C. Ireland, Fred Huber, Drs. Penneck and Kee, A. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Folsom, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. LeClaire, Joe. Heldman, Louis Tardiff, C. H. Scott, C. E. Mason, Dr. McCallum, James Inman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beattie, Louis Peterson, C. P. Dplan, J. J. Merriam, Dr. F. T. Long, Dr. Forcyst, Frank Barnes, Geo. Colby, S. Goldstein, J. B. Jones, Henry Henke, O. L. Metz, Wm. Smith, Peter Lang, E. A. Forbes, Wm. Derry, John Whybrew, John Bebeau, John Inman.

Mr. A. Lathrop, a peninsula pioneer came to Gladstone Wednesday to look over the Cleveland Cliffs furnace. Mr. Lathrop is engaged in farming and lumbering at Lathrop, this county, but in years gone by he made iron in Marquette county before Negaunee or Ishpeming were thought of.—The Delta.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Buell departed Thursday for Odebolt, Iowa, where they will visit relatives and friends during the ensuing three weeks, enjoying a well-earned vacation.

Hollings Lodge, D. of H., will give a progressive party at A. O. U. W. hall next Wednesday evening, to which all are invited.

T. B. White went to Minneapolis and St. Paul Wednesday night on business connected with the Stephenson ice-road machine.

MICHIGAN'S MONARCHY

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MORMON SETTLEMENT.

Charles J. Strang, Son of King Strang, Gives Information Connected With the Life and Death of Mormonism On the Heavens.

One of the most interesting events in Michigan history is the rise and fall of the Mormon settlement on Beaver Island, popularly known as the Michigan monarchy.

In 1844 some Mormon missionaries persuaded James J. Strang to visit Nauvoo, Ill., where he found Joseph Smith at the zenith of his power.

A reading circle was organized at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Rooney on Tuesday evening with the following officers: President, Mrs. I. M. Rooney; Secretary, Mrs. Jos. Wickert; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Elliott.

The church was organized and church and state united under one government, over which King Strang exercised supreme power. However he kept his monarchical actions for "home consumption" and he and his followers substituted to the state authority wherever it was required.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wall arrived home from their visit to Wisconsin towns yesterday. Miss Maggie McCarthy returned from her visit at Fond du Lac last Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd visited friends at Ishpeming last Sunday. J. R. Street, of Maple Ridge, transacted business here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keenan left on Monday night for Eden, Wis., where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Keenan's uncle.

John Divette, of Fayette, was kicked by a horse in this city last Saturday, cutting a gash over the left eye.

GLIMPSES OF CITY LIFE

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Municipal Matters of Minor Importance Briefly Chronicaled.—Upper Peninsula News Condensed for Easy Reading.

In case the proposition to bond the city for \$50,000 is carried, one of the first questions the money-lenders would ask would be this: "Does Escanaba live up to its contracts, or does it try to crawl out of them?"

The usual services will be held at the Presbyterian church to-morrow morning. In the evening there will be a service of song.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, the Kansas statesman, will give his great lecture in Escanaba on the 11th of March.

The Fair Savings Bank has a conspicuous "ad" in The Iron Port to-day. Read it, and profit thereby.

The K. of P. party will be held at Peterson's hall instead of at the society's hall in the Finnegan block.

Horse flesh is advancing in price. The city says D. A. Oliver \$175 for a horse for the fire department.

It is not a question whether "Mr. Cates is magnanimous" or not; it's a question of water works. See?

Many miners who work underground during the winter see no daylight except on Sundays.

Ed. Erickson contemplates making some extensive improvements in his store building.

AMETHYST-TALK.

Among Sir Walter Scott's reminiscences of Robert Burns, as he appeared in Edinburgh a brilliant society, is the following:

"As for Burns, I may truly say, 'Virgilium vidi tantum.' I was a lad of fifteen in 1786-7, when he first came to Edinburgh, but had sense and feeling enough to be much interested in his poetry, and would have given the world to know him; but I had very little acquaintance with any literary people and still less with the poets of the western country—

Two men flourished, but Strang determined to emigrate to some isolated spot, away from the gentiles and Beaver Island, of the Michigan archipelago, was selected.

Through convenient visions, he received divine directions to take his people to "a land amid wide waters, and covered with large timber, with a deep broad bay on one side of it."

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Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and Miss Caddie Oliver will be married next Wednesday.

Geo. Fish is visiting with Rev. Fr. Barth, at Stephenson, to-day.

Harry Peters returned, last Saturday, from his visit to Illinois.

F. A. Bartlett, of Fond du Lac, was in town this week.

Conductor DeBeck is suffering with a broken arm.

Legal.

First Publication January 18th, 1896. PROBATE ORDER for hearing final account.

State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss. Probate Court for said county.

On reading and filing the final report and account of Peter Nelson, the administrator of said estate, and that the heirs at law of said estate, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, on and after the 25th day of February, 1896, at eleven o'clock a. m., all those certain premises situated in said county, known and described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain parcel of land, situated in the township of Garden, county of Delta and state of Michigan, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the west boundary line of the Point Denison and Mackinac state road, sixty-six and one-half feet (66 1/2) feet south of where the said west boundary line crosses the north line of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen (17) township thirty-nine (39) north of range eighteen (18) west, thence southerly along said west boundary line one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence northerly parallel with said state road, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence east one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the starting point.

Dated, Escanaba, Mich., Jan. 18, 1896. ALFRED P. SMITH, Circuit Court Commissioner.

J. F. CAREY, Solicitor for Complainant.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Delta and state of Michigan, made and dated the nineteenth day of April, 1895, in a certain cause, therein pending, wherein Carl Röllinger is complainant and John Wagon defendant.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta, and state of Michigan, said court house, being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Monday the third day of February, A. D. 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amounts due to the said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described lands and premises, situated in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number fourteen (14) of block number seventy-two (72) of the original plat of the village (now city) of Escanaba, Michigan, and lot number thirteen (13) of block number six (6) of the Hessel and Henshel addition to the said city of Escanaba, Michigan, all according to the recorded plats thereof of record.

Dated the 20th day of December, A. D. 1895. ALFRED P. SMITH, Circuit Court Commissioner.

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Baking Powder. Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

James S. Doherty. Keeps Constantly on Hand a Full and Complete Line of CHOICE AND FANCY GROCERIES. Crockery and Canned Goods. Butter Eggs and Cheese. A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods. 264 Fannie Street.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

LAST WEEK OF OUR ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARING SALE

SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES NEXT FRIDAY.

During all the years of our business experience never before have we had such a Bargain-Giving Sale. And our patrons appreciate it.

NEXT WEEK.



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Cloaks, Fur Capes, Shawls, Children's Worsted and Silk Hoods, Ladies' Hoods and Fascinators, Ice-Wool Shawls, Muffs, Embroidered and Stamped Art Linens, Silk Table Spreads, Pillow Covers, Throws, Etc., Etc.

ONE-QUARTER OFF

On all Fine Table Linens and Napkins, Ladies' Dressed and Undressed Kid Gloves and Mitts, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen and Silk Mitts, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes, Hosiery and Underwear, Etc.

A Choice line of Shoes for school children, Henderson's Celebrated Make is offered for sale by **ED. ERICKSON.**

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Mrs. Patterson's Astonishing Before-Breakfast Catch.

She Lands Two Fish Weighing in All 237 Pounds—It Took Twenty Minutes to Land One, and Sixteen to Get the Other.

A picture of the new woman angler, with two of her catches, is shown herewith. The lady's name is Mrs. J. N. Patterson, and she lives in Philadelphia. The fish were caught while Mr. Patterson lay asleep in bed at his hotel in Florida. Mr. Patterson is himself a good angler, but he is not so earnest in the sport as his wife. The larger of the two fish weighs 120 pounds, and is six feet long. The smaller weighs 107 pounds and is five feet eight inches in length. They are both tarpons, or "silver kings," as they are known among the sportsmen of the south. They are fine to look at, having beautiful scales, but are not very good to eat. It is said that none but a colored person will eat a tarpon. The same is said with regard to a sturgeon and coon.

Both beautiful specimens were caught by Mrs. Patterson after the exercise of considerable patience and skill. On the day before Mr. Patterson had made a fairly large catch, and had taunted Mrs. Patterson thereat, saying that a woman might ride the bicycle, but she couldn't catch fish. Stung by this bantering Mrs. Patterson rose early the next morning, called her boatman and rowed out on the Caloosahatchie river, where tarpons are said to abound. The morning was pleasant and there was every indication that the tarpons were hungry.

In a very short time one was hooked, and then began an exciting struggle.



MRS. PATTERSON'S BEFORE-BREAKFAST CATCH.

The tarpon is a very timid fish of the herring kind, and his timidity, coupled with his great size and strength, make

nim a desirable prey to the angler. In fishing for them a strong, stiff rod is used, about seven feet long, to which is attached 150 yards of strong line, wound around a reel. The hook is about as big as a gaff. The bait is a piece of mullet, fresh cut from the fish. The tarpon nibbles the bait slowly, and an account of the hardness of the jaws it is useless to attempt to catch him until he has swallowed the hook. Altogether, the creature may be said to be in every way fit to provide sport for the new woman angler.

After Mrs. Patterson had hooked her fish it took 20 minutes of hard fighting to tire him out. Then he was hauled up alongside and gaffed by an enormous hook fastened to a pole. This implement was handled by the boatman, Mrs. Patterson relaxing the feminine character of the proceedings far enough to permit of his humble assistance.

A 107-pound fish is a pretty fair catch for a woman, especially before breakfast, and it might have been expected that the lady would have returned to the hotel satisfied. But not so. The hook was baited afresh, and in less than an hour another bite was had; the line slowly ran over the side of the boat, and then the time for striking came. The monster made heroic efforts to break away, but there was a new woman on the other end of the line and all his struggles were unavailing. She let the fish leap and roll and plunge and dive as it would, the line was always stretched out to the proper degree of tautness.

It took 16 minutes to kill this fish. Mrs. Patterson was back at the hotel before 11 o'clock, and her husband could scarce believe his ears when she told him the story. But he believed his eyes when he saw the fish. Mrs. Patterson now claims the championship in the matter of tarpon-catching before breakfast. Here is the biggest basket that has ever been caught by a woman. Of course none but the new woman could have done it.

The tarpon contains a great quantity of oil, for which reason it is not a very choice article of food. The beautiful silvery scales with which it is covered constitute its greatest value. They vary in size, being from two to four inches in diameter, and are not unlike the inside of a native oyster shell, although more silvery. When dried they are remarkably tough, and do not lose any of that brilliancy they display on the live creature.

Smoking in Court.
In Mexico, and also in Spain, judge, jury and lawyers all smoke in court, if they wish to, while a case is being tried. Even the prisoner is not deprived of his cigar or cigarette.

Twelve Factory Girls Faint.
In a factory at New Haven a few days ago a girl fainted and fell to the floor, whereupon, out of pure sympathetic nervousness, 11 other girls fainted, one after the other.

BOERS ARE FIGHTERS.

A Sturdy, Austere and Self-Reliant Race of Men.

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CHARGE ON THE BUMBLE BEES.

Oh, for the green of the deep, tangled cover, Red with its sweet-petaled, slow-nodding bloom; Oh, for the fields which the light winds sweep over, Freighting the sweet of the summer's perfume; And oh, for the whisper and sighing of trees, And for the nests of the mad bumble bees.

GOOD-BY.

Characters: Mrs. Lidyard (35), Ted Clayton (20). Time: 5:30 p. m. Scene: Mrs. Lidyard's drawing-room—curtains drawn—dimly lighted. Mrs. Lidyard seated before the fire gazing absently into it with a paper open on her lap. She starts violently as the clock strikes the half hour, and a ring is heard at the door bell. She hastily picks up the paper, and is absorbed in it as a maid announces Mr. Clayton.



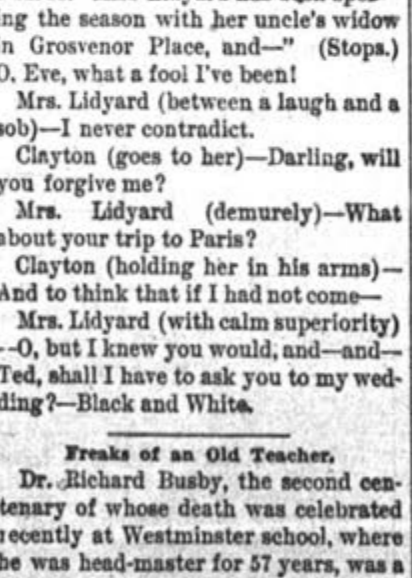
Clayton (still angry)—I have never given you cause to insult me. Mrs. Lidyard (with a shrug)—Please don't let us have a scene. Clayton (furiouly)—I have not the slightest wish for anything of the sort. Naturally it is your woman's privilege to break your word as often as you choose.

ALL SORTS OF TOASTS.

Various Ways to Prepare This Simple Delicacy. There are now regular toasters seen in the stores. They are skeleton-looking affairs, square at the bottom and diminishing toward the top until they are about the size of a slice across a baker's loaf of bread, and a spiral wire extended from bottom to top diffuses the heat when placed over the fire after the range lid has been removed.



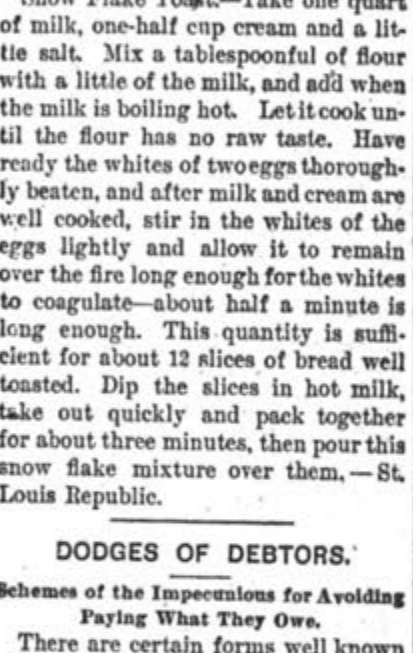
Clayton (angrily)—I broken? Is there a man alive who could stand it? Do you suppose I wanted to become a public laughing stock by waiting for you to ask me to your wedding? Mrs. Lidyard (demurely)—I don't think it would have occurred to me to do that.



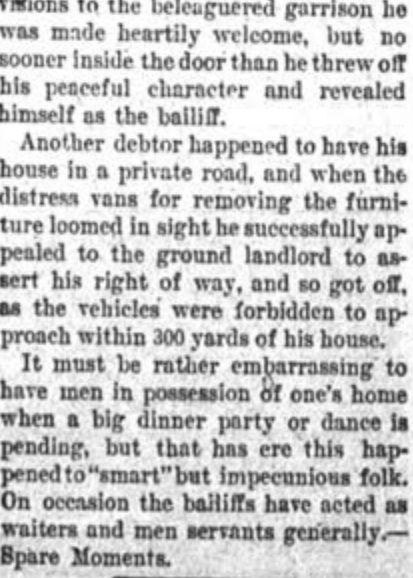
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HINTS FOR GIRLS.

Some Suggestions About Visiting at a Distance. When the note of invitation from your friend arrives, the first thing to do is to answer it, setting the day and the train when she may expect you. She probably mentioned the first in her invitation, and inclosed a time-table so that you might select your train. Having decided on this, keep your engagement. Do not allow a slight inconvenience, or an invitation elsewhere, or a caprice to let you change your plan.



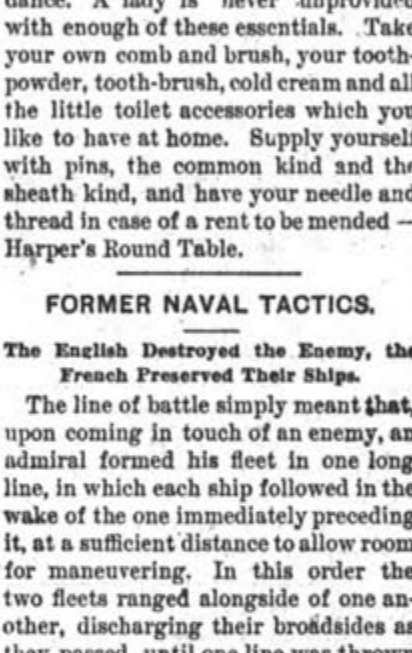
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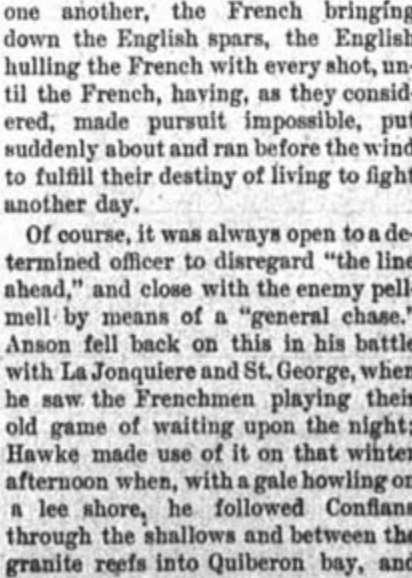
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HOW WOMEN BUY DIAMONDS.

Prominent Jeweler Refuses to Place a Price on a Gem. To the private office of a prominent jeweler the other day entered a middle aged woman, richly caparisoned in finery and furbelow, and evidently forming part of the dough that makes the upper crust. She held in one hand a diamond earring. The jewel was large and brilliant. With entire coolness of demeanor she said: "I lost the mate to this. Will you be kind enough to tell me what it will cost to get another exactly like it?"



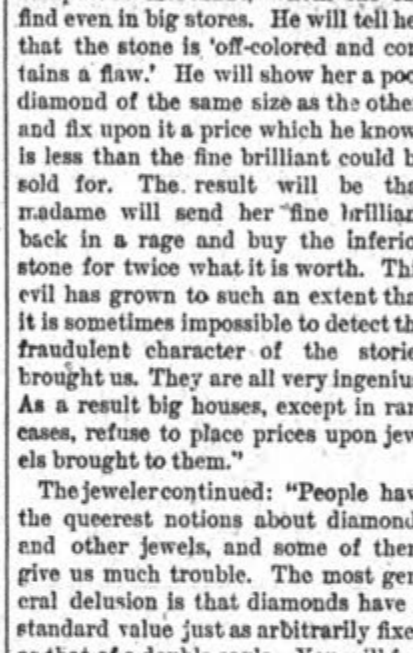
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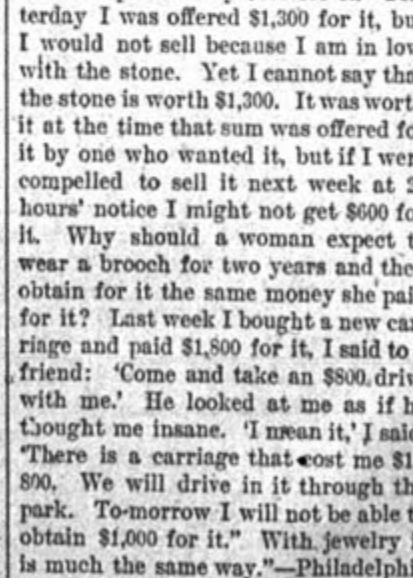
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PITH AND POINT.

"You never told me Miss Fairgirl was an athlete." "Well, is she?" "Yes, she has thrown me over."—Tit-Bits. "Fussy Old Lady"—"Now, don't forget, conductor. I want the Bank of England." Conductor—"All right, mum. (Aside) She don't want much, do she, mate?"—Punch.



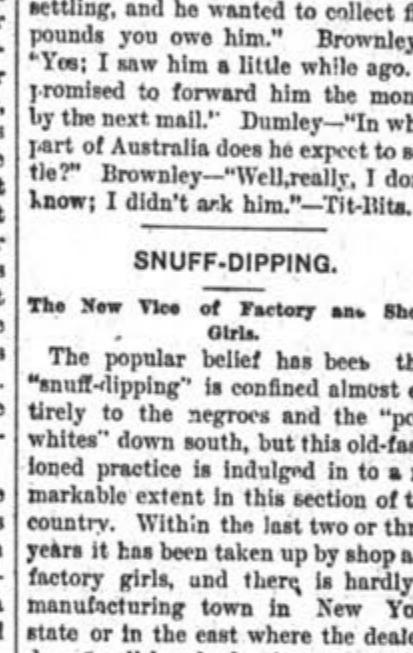
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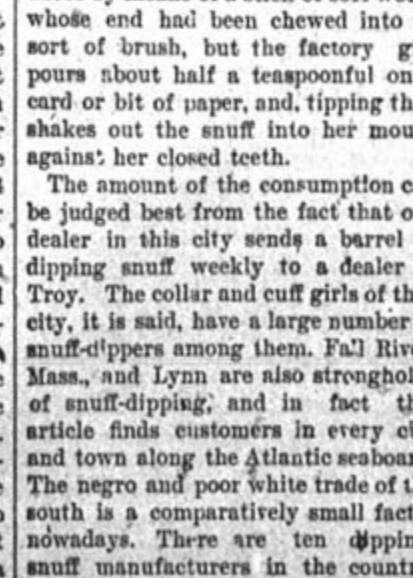
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FORMER NAVAL TACTICS.

The English Destroyed the Enemy, the French Preserved Their Ships. The line of battle simply meant that, upon coming in touch of an enemy, an admiral formed his fleet in one long line, in which each ship followed in the wake of the one immediately preceding it, at a sufficient distance to allow room for maneuvering. In this order the two fleets ranged alongside of one another, discharging their broadsides as they passed, until one line was thrown into confusion, whereupon the commander of the other hauled down his signal for a "line ahead," and hoisted that for a "general chase," which meant that his ships were to close with those of the enemy, and finish the business with the grappling-iron and the cutlass.



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